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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION N
09/786,802	04/18/2001	Hans Ruckert	21753	5223
535 7	590 10/19/2004		EXAMINER	
THE FIRM OF KARL F ROSS			HAMILTON, ISAAC N	
5676 RIVERD PO BOX 900	ALE AVENUE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	(BRONX), NY 10471-0	900	3724	
			DATE MAILED: 10/19/200-	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	·{···			
	09/786,802	RUCKERT ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Isaac N Hamilton	3724				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repleted in the provision of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statured and the period for reply will, by statured patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	. 136(a). In no event, however, may a ply within the statutory minimum of this d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI te, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	<b>1</b> .			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01.	July 2004.					
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ Thi	is action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowed	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.[	). 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>25-30 and 33</u> is/are pending in the a	application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	awn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>25-30 and 33</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	/1ti					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examin						
	cepted or b) objected to					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			٦٧.			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			J).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action of John F 10-132.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigna) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents</li> </ul>	nts have been received. nts have been received in A ority documents have beer	Application No				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a lis		received.				
Attachment(s)	🗖					
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	· —	Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date				
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the acronym "CPVD" on page 3, line 11, should be defined.

Appropriate correction is required.

#### Claim Objections

2. Objections to the claims are hereby withdrawn.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 25-30 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masters et al (5,093,975), hereafter Masters, in view of Bergmann et al (4,762,756), hereafter Bergmann, and further in view of Pierantoni et al (5,230,755), hereafter Pierantoni. Masters discloses circular blade made out of tool steel 1, but does not disclose a method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions. Bergmann teaches a method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions in columns 6-7, lines 59-48, respectively. It would have been obvious to provide the method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions in Masters as taught by Bergmann in order

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to increase the hardness of the blade. Note in Bergmann, temperature range in column 1, line 47; hardness in column 7, line 36; titanium in column 9, line 17; nitrogen column 1, line 68; depth of ions in column 7, line 11. Regarding claim 33, it is to be noted that the temperature of 350 degrees in Bergmann is considered to be sufficiently close to the range of 220-280 degrees. Regarding the depth of ions, 20 microns is considered sufficiently close to the range of 100-200 microns. The combination of Masters and Bergmann discloses everything as noted above, but does not disclose molybdenum. Pierantoni teaches molybdenum in column 1, lines 12 and 22, and in column 3, lines 21 and 28. It would have been obvious to provide molybdenum in the combination as taught by Pierantoni in order to protect the blade against corrosion. Note that when there are only molybdenum ions present, the portion of molybdenum ions is greater than a portion of titanium ions because the portion of titanium ions is zero.

5. To the degree it can be argued that Bergmann does not teach the depth of ion implantation, claims 25-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masters et al (5,093,975), hereafter Masters, in view of Bergmann et al (4,762,756), hereafter Bergmann, Salik et al (4,704,168), hereafter Salik, and Pierantoni et al (5,230,755), hereafter Pierantoni. Masters discloses circular blade made out of tool steel 1, but does not disclose a method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions. Bergmann teaches a method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions in columns 6-7, lines 59-48, respectively. It would have been obvious to provide the method of coating the cutting edge with foreign ions in Masters as taught by Bergmann in order to increase the hardness of the blade. The combination of Masters and Berman discloses everything as noted above, but does not disclose molybdenum. Pierantoni teaches molybdenum in column 1, lines 12 and 22, and in column 3, lines 21 and 28.

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It would have been obvious to provide molybdenum in the combination as taught by Pierantoni in order to protect the blade against corrosion. Note that when there are only molybdenum ions present, the portion of molybdenum ions is greater than a portion of titanium ions because the portion of titanium ions is zero. Masters, Pierantoni and Bergmann do not disclose a depth of ions in the range of 50-500 microns, more specifically 100-200 microns. However, Salik teaches a depth of ions 150 microns in column 3, line 49. It would have been obvious to provide a depth of ions of 150 microns in order to increase fatigue life without sacrificing bulk properties. Note in Bergmann, temperature range in column 1, line 47; hardness in column 7, line 36; titanium in column 9, line 17; nitrogen column 1, line 68; depth of ions in column 7, line 11. Regarding claim 33, it is to be noted that the temperature of 350 degrees in Bergmann is considered to be sufficiently close to the range of 220-280 degrees.

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/01/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant asserts that Pierantoni does not disclose molybdenum in the recited proportions. In the claim limitations the proportion of molybdenum is recited as "a portion of the molybdenum...ions...being greater than a portion of titanium ions," in claim 23, lines 7-9. It is believed that in column 3, lines 1-32, it is disclosed that the protective layer is 0 to 10% molybdenum and 0 to 0.5 % titanium. Although it is true that in some instances molybdenum may compose 0 to 0.49% of the layer, and titanium may compose 0.5% of the layer, Pierantoni clearly discloses a protective layer in which there are more molybdenum ions than titanium ions. Applicant asserts that Pierantoni shows more titanium than tungsten. It is believed that in the

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rejection, the limitation "tungsten ions" is not given any weight. This is due to the limitation, "a portion of the molybdenum or tungsten ions," and the Examiner simply chose to reject the limitation with a reference that discloses more molybdenum ions than titanium ions, rather than more tungsten ions than titanium ions. However, in the table in column 3, lines 1-10, Pierantoni clearly discloses an embodiment wherein tungsten composes up to 3% by mass of the protective

layer whilst Titanium composes 0% by mass, which would satisfy the limitation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isaac Hamilton whose telephone number is 703-305-4949. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday between 8am and 5pm. If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Allan Shoap can be reached on 703-308-1082.

In lieu of mailing, it is encouraged that all formal responses be faxed to 703-872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1148.

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October 6, 2004

BOYER ASHLEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER